Speaker. CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 21, 1859. The past week has been an exciting one-full of railway excursions, independence day celebrations, music, flags, fears of revolutions, arrests, public shootings of so-called conspirators, messages at open-ing of Congress, tobberies, &c. Among the latter that the American Consulate, whose office was entered on the night of the 16th of September by some persons by means of faise reys. The night watchman immediately in front of the Consulate, perhaps soundly ing or dreaming of his good fortune not to be shot with the unlucky ones who recently shuffled on so hastily, or more probably a partner of the rob-bers, anxionsly awaiting his share of the expected poils. The intruders had a tedious night's work, oring into and breaking open the safe, which con tained neither money nor infernal machines destined to blow up this republic, but some old papers and decuments, perhaps valuable to their owners as matters of record, but not worth ten cents a pound to those who had taken so much trouble to examine them. The Consul lost a small amount of private property. Meanwhile the city press are auxiously asking how this robbery could have occurred, with so many honest night policemen all about the con-

The night of the 15th passed off as usual at the National theatre, with orations, poetry and music, President Juarez terminating the proceedings by o'clock, followed by veterans carrying the old battle

On the 16th of September, at half-past eight clock in the morning, the deputies who form the Firth Congress of the Mexican Union met in the principal saloon of the national palace, as the repairs re not yet completed on the Congressional hall. The President, Juarez, accompanied by his Cabinet, presented himself and was introduced with the cus-

CITIZEN DEPUTIES-It is very satisfactory, in compliance CITEXEN DEPUTIZE—It is very main accord, in complaines with the precepts of our fundamental code to meet to congratulate the representatives of the people in the First Constitutional Congress, which to-the commences the first period of the suggest fundamental code of the suggest constitution of the product of the suggest constitution of the public authorities for two years past, enter the termination of our war, is demonstrating each day more and more the consolidation of our institutions. We are also, with good reason, able to hope that the relations of the republic with some European Powers, interrupted by the late war, would very soon be recessableed in a just and proper manner in a short time. Those which the republic have maximized with the United States of America will be preserved on the best terms of annity and friendship.

mily and friendship.

6 treaty of commerce, friendship and navigation
mily concluded with the North German Confederation
be immediately submitted to Congress for its approvaltone-counce of the disposition which Spain and Italy
manifested, and which has been equally expressed by
overnment of this republic, there is reason to believe
the relations with these two Fowers will be soon re-

established. In the meantime the citizens of those nations, and what-ever may be their foreign origin, residing in Maxico, have no reason for complaint, as they are chyging the most ample and secure protection in their persons and interests. I hope that this just and benevient denduct on the part of the re-public will be stuly recognized abroad. The forces which won the revolution against the State authorities of Tamusi-pas having submitted, the blessings of peace are now being enjoyed by the whole anation.

ron the revolutions as the blassings of peace are now being as having submitted, the blassings of peace are now being nojoyed by the whole nation.

It has been seen that public opinion has resisted those few unquies spirits who have proposed to disturb the peace. The government has separated eatherly upon the forces which the funcamentalism of the nation gives to it, and the solid support of public opinion, whech contenues he thought of appealing to areas against the authorities elected by the weopin. It has calculated also upon the respect and obselbace to the laws which distinguished our regulations army, composed of good efficient, who described which so tunch particular our independence and our mational functionions.

to maritime and frontier custom houses, recommended by experience. Another will be proposed for the purpose of facilitating the transfer of nationalized property, admitting as part of its price credits of the public desit. Another inflative criot, in order to facilitate the internance of the law or of property shall not remain immovable. The executive recommends also the initiation, which was presented in the last period of the sast Congress, referring to colonization and the clearing up of uncultivated lands.

I do not doubt that the public credit will likewise deserve the appeals attention of Congress, it being an important a matter that a great number of values should have their deserving cloudsion.

the hands of his successor, elected by the nation. Adolisated and damaging supersions, or other causes which it is not proper to record here, produced an invasion of European forces upon our soil. Merco was compelled to resort to the generally received role of public right, which Cathorizes the proper defence, and accordingly avaisated and defembed, as all civilized nations have always defended, it's complete and absolute independence, in ories to give these, without any foreign interference, the form of government which it though it. This course net with the approaching of the was an distinguished here of rurpe, and with the symmathies and the interference, and the approach of the was an distinguished here of rurpe, and with the symmathic moral aid of the powerful confederation of the United States, which could not with indifference see the principles of regularization completely overthrown upon this Continent. Mexico complete with its obligations, but the past and necessary struggle has left neither with the people nor the government any trace of harded transier. Congress therefore listens with pleasure to the grataful news of a reconciliation, at no distant day, and that without the loss of honor or of national laterates we may reunite our relations with foreign Foreers.

Congress will by preference decay fiscal in examining the same pleased that the continuous which foreign Foreers.

Congress will by preference decay fiscal in examining the same pleases the same pleasure of the common and good understanding which for the workers of both

treaty concluded with the North German Confederation, and is much pleased that the rovernment has preserved the harmony and good understanding which for the welfare of both countries and the increase of fiberty and civilization, should relign between Mexico and the United States.

It was not easy to hope that after the long and oppressive spech of our war everything could be returned to a state of order and regularity, but we certainly ought to fellottate ourselves upon the encourage of the amborities in ovorcoming the public difficulties and disturbances, and upon the security which is seen every day to be more and more re-catabilistic, and which is so necessary for the proposes of commerce and argued the resulting and the rest still more satisfactory to observe that there is in the spirit of the appearance of the control of the resulting that the restitution and civil war do not increase the still more than the resulting and control of public and the resulting and control of public data. The electoral streages at the life and the resulting of the condition of public and the resulting and the resulting of the condition of public desires.

The electoral struggle, the full liberty of the press and a coroland respect for the constitution and the laws, such are profound respect for the constitution and the laws, such are The electoral struggle, the full liberty of the press and a profound respect for the constitution and the laws, such are the measures which democratic institution as should employ for seasal improvements, and such are the habits and cure the measures which democrate institutions is should employ for seasal improvements, and such are the habits and cure which is nothing more than a grant and asignist representation of the people, will retain its lofty and ascredingsion, which is that of benevolence, reconclusion and concord, and it will badly represent the beautiful and gentle national character, yet did not assist the Executive by all of its efforts in everything which relates to the weifare of society and peace, founded not upon the force of arms nor upon gibbets, where it always sice pain to suddenly cut the mysterious thread of human life, but of suddenly cut the mysterious thread of human life, but allowed the protection of commerce, agriculture, the arts and sciences; upon the realization of public improvements, upon economies compatible with good administration; in fine, founded upon a government gentle and paiernal, which considers all Mesticans as sons of a common family, and as worthy of participating in the benefits of civilization and in the rights of liberal institutions.

I do not fear to assert that in such a course of justice and truth, the Executive will always meet with the elibeious coperation of Congress; with same opinions, natural and necessary in depocarsic institutions cannot be constructed to the particle. The free press and opposition are in countries where civil liberty is enjoyed, the two most powerful antiliaries of a government.

The initiative in regard to maritims tariffs, more agency of that interest open colorization and various, other points of vital interest open colorization and various, other points of vital interest.

civil liberty is enjoyed, the two most powerful rise of a government, initiative in regard to maritime tariffs, mortgages, loolization and various other polous of vital interest quickly acted upon, and I venture to assert that what necessary for commerce and the most favorable to finterchange of wealth will be done in order that ion may enjoy the prosperity to which its destiny

the nation may enjoy the prosperity to which its destiny cutilies it.

The republic, to all human probability, was nearly obliged to succumb, and a thousand terrible evidences would have made minds more brave failer; a thousand difficulties and a thousand advance, here, by some reason or another, offered themselves in opposition to the regular progress of the government; but nowthistanding all this the terrible tempest which threatened to submerge us has passed; we have outsided the storm waves, and are already in port, where we have only with calmusan to recover from our past calamities, it is well to repeat that the only act necessary for the paolite installation of the influence of the it may shower its benedletion and its blessings upon the people, so that their sufferings, which have continued for four centuries, may termed the past, in order their we may as a nation, by its civilization and its virtues, be great, powerful and generous.

BOATING AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—A college regatta at Brunswicz, Maine, is to take place on the Androscoggin river on the 14th instant, when there will be three race, as follows:—First race—Distance three miles, for six-opred boats; first prize, colors and championship of Maine; second prize, an American ensign. Second race—Distance two miles, for single sculis; first prize, siturar gobiet and championship of Maine; second and third prizes, each silver gobiet. Third race—Distance three miles, for double scull boats; first prize, two silver gobiets; second prize, site same. These races are open to all amateur oarsmen in Maine.

CUBA.

The steamship Morro Castle, which left flavana on the 24 inst., arrived here yesterday. She brings mails up to date of sailing. Purser Albert will receive our acknowledgements for favors received.

The Sailing of the Hernet-Her Pursuit and Capture by the United States Demanded or Serious Consequences to Result-Threaten-ing Attitude of Spaniards and the Press-Finances of the Island-Condition of the Spanish Bank-Unbans Required to Give Guarantees Before Leaving the Island-More Estates Burned.

HAVANA, Oct. 2, 1869. The attitude of the Spaniards and press of this city, and indeed of the entire Island, toward the United States is threatening, and the causes of complaint are numerous. As you have been advised the Ayuntamientos of all the leading cities have seconded the warlike resolutions of the Havana municipality, cailing on the Captain General to pitch into any "foreign Power which shall show, by direct or indirect acts of hostility, that they forget the rights of Spain or make any attempt against the honor due to her sovereignly." In view of the recent action of the New York municipality, as represented by its Common Council, in calling on the government to recogntze the Cubans as beligerents, it has been suggested that the two corporate bodies be placed in an enclosure and allowed to fight it out together. Should the result be as with the Klikenny cats much would be gained, though it left the great question unseitled. The latest "tread on the coat tail" is the alleged departure of the privateer Hornet from some port of the United States to prey upon Spanish com nerce, and it has called forth a very angry roar-

Such have I heard on Afric's burning shore, La Prensa, whilom a highly conservative and general y sensible journal, is on this occasion the mouthpiece, and the other journalistic itons do not "think the first a bore," but shake their manes with grave

piece, and the other journalistic nons do not "uning the first a bore," but shake their manes with grave and lofty approbation. Its article is as follows. I translate in full, as a timely warning to the unfortunate republic of the north:—

If it is true, as says the telegram of the Associated Press, contrary to what was to be expected, that the Hornet has left the I intel States, and the state of the true of the latest warning to the unfortunate republic of the worth officers of the navy who were born here and some old marking the states and in the latest note. As it cashly understood the crew are Cubans by name only, for excepting the worthy officers of the navy who were born here and some old markines retired from the service, there could perhaps be found no some of the island capable of filling all the positions. If it is really true, as from the foregoing, that the Hornet has left, manned by 180 men, and the United States does not pursue and put is them, then we know what to expect. This act is distinct from those which have preceded it, for up to this their efforts have only been directed to embarking men and arms secrely for the linurgents. The article we have written for our next issue and the letters of the 8th of September addressed to the HERALD by its correspondent at Malvid, and which we have translated, will explain how the people of the States. If it is true that the Hornet converted into a market the authors to the most severe responsibility, and will give orders that the vessel be pursued and cangit wherever the men of war may find her. If it should not do so, God knows what consequences man result as a fature day, not far distant, for an attempt so contrary to the principles of the iswas of men. As to the damages the Hornet, converted into an incendiary of the seas, night do, they cannot be as grave as those caused by twenty highwaymen secretied in the monatisms of Cuba. She may harm two or three of the unarmed Spanish vessels which at this acason navigate in these waters, but her coal would so

much less recognized. In considering this and other articles of the pressibre, with a view of giving them their due importance, it should always be borne in mind that they are published under a despotic government, where the pressis under a rigid censorship, and are written by editors who are prominent members of the "Casino Español," within whose wails Spanish sentiment shapes itself, and they may be therefore regarded as the authoritative expression of rulers and people. They indicate how possible a war is, notwithstanding the relative strength of the two Powers, and to that extent the bigotry and vanity of the Spanish race may carry them toward their own destruction. There is very considerable excitement and agita-There is very considerable excitement and agita-tion throughout the city on account of the Hornet, as it is anticipated that, if out, she will turn her attention to the ships bringing reinforcements from Spain.

Spain.

The condition of the finances of this island cannot be much longer ignored. Heretofore, by common consent, the bills of the Spanian Bank, which practically make up the currency of the island, have been received at or near their par value, though it is well known that millions of its issue have no other base than the public confidence and the faith of a government admixedly bankrupt and now in the throes of revolution at home and abroad. This contupon the business of the sland, which is likely increase in geometrical proportion. A correspondent, signing himself "Gold Speculator," calls attention to these facts in a commitment of the Fox de Culla, and insists that the interests of the mercantile community demand that the real condition of the bank should be considered in estimating the value to its issues. The journal replies that at such a time to incite want of confidence in the bank is a crime, and expresses the opinion that the writer would much prefer to pay his money to the Cospedes government. Unfortunately, bombastic and sententions sentences will not boister up poor paper, and, without an early suppression of the insurrection, a financial convulsion is certain to come upon us. The vigilance and activity of the authorities in shutting up the avenues of assistance to the insurgents are untiring. An order is about being issued requiring all natives of the island, Spanish subjects, desiring to leave for any point, save Spain, to give a quarantee for their good conduct toward the govpain.
The condition of the finances of this island cannot

gents are untiring. An order is about being issued requiring all natives of the island, Spanish subjects, costring to leave for any point, save Spain, to give a guarantee for their good conduct toward the government in the sum of \$5,000.

Accounts reach us of the burning of several estates near Sant Espritu and Trintdad. Among them are named Cacagual, beloneting to bon Rogar de Lara, and the lingenio de Abojo, belonging to his Excellency Don Feltx Isnaga.

In the month of September twenty-three persons were sentenced for inflancia—disloyally—as follows:—Fifteen to six years' respectively in Ceuta, five to imprisonment in Spain for various terms, from one to six years, and one to the prison in Matanzas for four years.

Don Carlos Garcia, recently pardoned by the Captain General, is said to have made revelations to the government implicating large numbers in the rising of the Vueita Abajo. As Cardia is a man of notoriously bad character this is highly probable.

For the last thirty-six hours a hurricane has been confidently anticipated here. During the night of Thursday the barometer felt very rapidly, and the condition of the atmosphere was thought to be such as preceded previous storms. During the day yesterday the captain of the port had hoisted storm signals, and all possible prepuration was made by the shipping in the harbor. Thus far, however, we have escaped, and as I close this letter it is hoped the danger is past. Doubless there has been a hurricane throughout some portions of the West Indies.

A Spanish Protest Against Cuban Independent

A Spanish Protest Against Cuban Indepen-

dence-Who Protests?

We have received a copy of a circular addressed to the Spanish nation by "The Spaniards of the island of Cuba," in which vehement protestations are made against the sale or the transfer of the "Ever Faithful Isle." The tenor is in the usual "Ever Fatthild Isle." The tenor is in the usual flowery strie, and applies some hard expressions to Messrs. Cespedes, Quesada, Santa Lucia, Aguiera and "the traitor Morales Lemma." Inference is also drawn that their entries against the Spanish government will reduce the island to the same infersible condition as that of St. Domingo, &c. It concludes with a solemn oath to adhere to the Spanish rule or forfeit their heads; but the paper bears no signature.

YACHTING NOTES

It appears that the Alice and Eva had quite lively contest recently, the fortunes of the day reverting in favor of the former. But the triumph for the Alice was not the result of a set race or a purse of \$2,000, as in the previous struggle. It was entirely an impromptu affair on the part of the two schooners, whose respective merits have so frequently been discussed. The race took place from Red Hook Point to Cornfield lightship, distance of one hundred miles. The Eva started off with a lead. Before reaching the Gate, however, the Alice passed her, and when at Gate, however, the Alice passed her, and when at Sands' Point the Eva was about two miles in her wake. Night coming on, the distance could not be ascertained until the Alice arrived at the Cornfield lightship, an hour and forty-five minutes in advance of the Eva. Everything considered, the Alice made a gap of some sixteen miles between herself and the Eva, and, aithough it was thought that the Alice made even greater speed in her contest with the Eva on the 2sth uit, her advantages did not equal this extraordinary gain. Judging from the result of this, one would suppose that Commodore Kield ought to be satisfied with the known merits of his craft. It is understood, however, that nothing short of a set race and a valuable consideration will compensate him for his "hard tuck" in the tace last mouth. It will be remembered that the Alice, after distancing the Eva by miles, was shut out of the race by a treacherous wind when within five miles of the home stake. Under all the circumstances Captain Sanda, of the Eva, will accept Commodore Kield's challenge to sail next June. In the race on Friday last the distance was made by the Alice in mine hours and fity minutes, and by the Eva one hour and forty five minutes later, the yachis leaving Red Hook at three o'clock.

The arrangements for the race between the sloop yachi Gracle (Commodore Voornis) and the Madeline (Mance) to the Gracie, to sail her against the Madeline (Winner of the Atlantic club pennant) from Sands Foint to Shatford Point lightship and back for \$5,000, jib and mainsail only, Mr. Jacoo Voornis immediately accepted the challenge, but the date of the race has not yet been finally settled. Sands' Point the Eva was about two miles in her

SEQUEL TO PRICE ARTHUR'S VISIT TO LONDON, ONTARIO.

What It Costs to Board and Lodge a Prince for Two Days—A London Alderman "On His Make"—The Late Tearing Down of the American Flag Denied by a Toronto Paper, and the Fact Roassorted by a Herald Correspondent.
TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 4, 1889.

There has been quite an odious breeze stirred up since the visit of Prince Arthur to the Provincial Exhibition, in London, some two weeks since. His dence at the time, was most cordial and enthusi-astic, and thousands came in from the surrounding country to pay him their respects. He was the guest of the Agricultural and Art Associa-tion, and the managers of that society spared no pains or expense to render the vistt of His Royal Highness pleasant and agreeable. In fact, so anxious were they to provide for his comfort while among them that they leased the entire dwelling house of Alderman Glackmeyer and placed it at his service during his two days' sojourn in London. The managers of the society endeavored to obtain a fixed price for the use of his dwelling from the Alderman, but he said he would leave it entirely with the Agricultural Association, and that he cared only to be reimbursed for the actual expense which was incurred by him in extra arrangements. It should be stated, perhaps, that while the whole of the house was at the disposal of Glackmeyer occupied it the same, and were not ordinary expense by the presence of the royal party. As the story goes, after the Prince had left, a committee of the Agricultural Society waited upon the Alderman for the purpose of cancelling their indebtedness for the two days' use of his dwelling. He figured up his expenditure and the trouble, and then submitted a bill of \$2,500. The society demurred, and at length objected to paying any such extraordinary amount, but finally offered to compromise by paying the handsome but unreasonable sum of \$1,000. The Alderman refused this, and it is now understood that he will commence a civil suit against the Agricultural Society for the recovery of the whole amount. The Prince, under the impression that the Alderman's hositality was in keeping with that of the Agricultural Association, left numerous and valuable presents in his family, and all were cheerfully accepted. In view of a lithis it is hardly to be wondered at that there is general surprise and not a little popular indignation that the Alderman should have allowed his greediness to overcome his regard for decency. One of the provincial papers, in commenting on the affair, gives year to the following:—

London is squaring up her books just now, and finds that elves of Prince Arthur had the Pravencial Fair sundry sentences.

London is squaring up her books just now, and finds that etween Prince Arthur and the Provincial Pair and that lear on horsenesh and wheeled vehicles. One cherprising heackman asks the modest sum of twenty-five doilurs for driving the Prince from the railway station to Alterman Glackmoyer's house, a distance of a ball 200 pards. Then carriages by the Prince's party. This is at the rate of about waster-leve doilars as a bour for each carriage. But the most delightful bill of all is that of Alderman Glackmoyer. The Frince, as except body knows, occupied the house of this gentleman. The owner or his family did not leave it, as is generally supposed, but occupied a portion of it, and thus in a measure made his Royal Highness their green, though, in rasilty, he was the guest of the Agricultura Association. On his departure the Frince gave a numbers of his family, under the impression, no doubt, that the use of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the law of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the law of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the law of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the law of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the law of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the law of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the law of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the law of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the law of the house had seen gratuitiously given for the best of the consuler of the second of the law of the gratual of the law of the decreasion, in common decency be should return the presents received by him. House rent must be on the rise in London, when a fow rooms for a few days are valued at \$2,500.

Another interesting scandal has been rentilated, it is more for a few days are valued at \$2,500.

Another interesting scandal has been rentilated, it is more of a private character than those just mentioned, yet it is none the less disgraceful. It across from an assault by Caption and Medical College, and the law impropary treated by face character than those just mentioned, yet it is none the less disgraceful. It across from an assault by Caption

It will be generally remembered that in the Herald's account of the Prince's reception in London mention was made of an insuit to the American flag, and that the insuit consisted in the tearing down of that representative banner from one of the arches in the principal streets, and the ripping of the same into rags sufficiently fine for a paper mill. I observed at the time that the act was demonstred by the majority of the London people, but and influence, and that their funds rewarded the outrage. Since the account of the affair was published in the Herald the Globe of this city has given vent to the following:—

hished in the Herald the Glove of this city has given vent to the following:—

A despatch to the New York papers states that while Prince Arthur was in London "an American flag which had been hing in the decorations was pulled down and tora to pieces." Thereupon the Herald comments in terms hardly pleasing to Canadianas. The story is an entire fabrication. Several American flags were hoisted in London during the fair side by side with the Union Jack, and they were in no way interfered with. Canadiana are not in the habit of indulging in such petty acts. Frequently the American and French flags may be seen thying side by side with our own over the same anger of no one. The practice, however, will not be long continued if American newspaper correspondents do not confine themselves a little closer to the truth.

Whether or not this condescension is an act of

continued if American newspaper correspondents do not confine themselves a little closer to the truth.

Whether or not this condescension is an act of courtesty, or whether or not it excites anger among the loyal Britons, or whether or not it will be long continued, the Herald correspondent is not prepared to say. He feels justified, however, in adhering to his former statement and repeating most cuphatteally that the American flag was not only torn down in London, but that it was afterwards torn into fragments, and the largest part that could be found of it was not more than one-twentieth of the original size of the banner. The flag destroyed was owned by J. C. berby, manager of the Tecumseh House, and it was borrowed of him and put in its place in the arch by Captain Wilson. Both these gentlemen and hundreds of others in London, as well as the Herald correspondent, are willing to take oath to the fact as the content of the content of the fact as the content of the content of the fact as the content of the content of the fact as the content of the content of the content of the fact as the content of the content of the fact as the content of t

RIVALRY BETWEEN PUBLISHERS.

We have received and willingly publish the fol lowing communication from Messrs. Harper & Brothers on the subject of George Eliot's novels. While caring nothing for the rivalries of publishers, except in so far as the unfortunate authors suffer therefrom, we do not hesitate to assert that it is high time some arrangement was entered into, in the abthese squabbles between publishers of prominence and respectability may be avoided in the future. Most certainly if, as the Messrs. Harpers assert, they have paid in the aggregate the sum of \$5,000 in gold for early sheets of the novels in dispute, they have a moral right to their exclusive publication, which should not be disputed. It is a sad fact, however, that our publishers pay but little respect for each other's "moral rights," profit being to them of greater consideration than morality. We would remark, in conclusion, that all the "comments" of the Heald on the subject have been confined to simple references to the rivalry existing between the Messrs. Harper and Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co., in the publication of these works, without offering any opinion upon the merits of the case. Most certainly if, as the Messrs. Harpers assert, they

Case.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1889.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Comments which have appeared in the New York
HERALD and other papers in relation to our edition
of George Kilott's works have suggested to us the
preparation of the enclosed, which we commend to
your perusal, with the hope that you will do as justice in the premises.

Yours truly,

HARPER & BROTHERS.

HARPER & BROTHERS. Yours truly,

HARPER & BROTHERS.

FRANKLIN SQUARE,

RESTORMAND AND YORK, Oct. 7, 1862.

Efforts having been made in certain quarters to excite the ermanthy and compassion of the public and the press on accompanies of the public and the press on accepter citizen or issuing, from our old plates, a cheaper and better citizen or issuing, from our old plates, a cheaper and better citizen or issuing, from our old plates, a cheaper and better citizen of a d. d.o., we think it proper to say, in application, and if the companies of the country, and that for the early sheets thereof we have paid from time to time in the aggregate the sum of \$5.000 in politic HARPER & BROTHERS.

St. George Eleven vs. Newark Eleven. The Newark Club visited the pleasant grounds of the St. George Club in Hudson City yesterday, and the St. George Club in Hudson City yesterday, and their first elevens engaged in a friendly contest, the former, as the appended acore reveals, being overwhelmingly defeated. A few of the professional players took part in the game and acquitted themselves with credit. Newark's eleven worked with a will to secure a victory; but the task of conquering their opponents they evidently found to be more difficult than they apprehended. The ngures are:—St. George, one innings, 105; Newark, two innings, 97.

St. George, one inhings, no; Newark, two inhings,

st. George Eleven—riber innings.

Bance, b. Lee. 16 Cator, b. Woiters...

Baucher, b. Lee. 35 Torrence, c. Baker b. Lee.

Wart, i. b. w. b. Lee. 6 Haffield, not out.

Norley, run out. 2 Lancay, b. Lee.

Gibbes, c. and b. Lee. 16 Butterfield, b. Woiters...

Stead, run out. 9 Byes, 3; leg byes, 3; wides 2 Total..... Fort Innings.

Baker, c. Haifield, b. Gibbes. 0 b. Butterfield.

Greathead, b. Noriey. 0 b. Noriey.

Petty, c. Stead, b. Gibbes. 8 b. Butterfield.

Lee, c. and b. Noriey. 12 b. Butterfield.

Lee, c. and b. Noriey. 12 b. Butterfield.

Jefferson, b. Gibbes. 0 b. Butterfield.

Williams, run out. 0 Bun out.

Wolters, b. Noriey. 0 b. Noriey.

Hallis, b. Noriey. 0 b. Noriey.

Adaets, not out. 9 b. Noriey.

Adaets, not out. 9 b. Noriey.

Maidon, b. Nories, 0 Nories.

Elphicks, run out. 0 Bye 1, leg byes 3.

Bysa 3, leg bye 1.

UP TOWN TRAVEL

eteenth Ward Citizens' Association-Inter view with Mayor Hall-Extra Stage Communication Demanded with Up Town-The

Madison Avenue Grading.

A delegation, comprising one hundred or more of the leading residents of the Nineteenth ward, comprising the committee from the Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association, waited upon Mayor Hall yesterday at noon in relation to the necessity of addi-tional rail or stage communication between the apper and lower ends of the Island. The committee assembled in the Governor's Room in accordance with the invitation of Mayor Hall, and in a few minutes the Mayor entered the room. After saluting a few of his personal iriends who were present the Mayor said, "Well, gentlemen, suppose you be seated as far as the capacity of the antiquated furniture of this room will allow.

Mr. John Folky, president or the association and chairman of the committee, said—Mr. Mayor, these gentlemen, representing the citizens of the Nineteenth ward, have assembled here, neglecting their business for the purpose of presenting to you a state-ment of what they endure, and asking your assist-

Mayor Hall.-I beg leave to correct you, in one particular; they have not neglected their business in assembling here; on the contrary, I think they are attending to it. (Approving laughter from all present.)

Mr. Folsy, having smilingly accepted the amendment or correction, then rose and read the follow-

To his Honor A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of the City of New York—derstaned, citizens of the Nineteenth ward and mem-ers of the above named association, compiain of the great vant of stage and railroad facilities between York-ville and he lower part of this city. From Seventy-third street it also over one hour to reach the City Hall, while the resi-cents of New Jersey. Long Island or Westchester county, wouty-five miles distant, can reach the same point in less tmo, and that, too, comfortably seaded in well westliked ars. While we pay heavy larges and assessments we are not villing to "bang" by straps in the filling Third avenue cars. Ve cannot longer submit to this outrage and neglect on the art of our local officials.

willing to "hang" by analy willing to "hang" by analy we cannot longer submit to this outrage and we would be part of our local official, have the power we ask you to exBelieving that you, sir, have the power we ask you to exBelieving that you, sir, have the power we ask you to exsend some relief, either by creating naw singer outes or changtend some relief, either by creating naw singer outes or changtend some relief, which is the single some relief. The send some relief, the send some relief, and the send some relief, and the send some relief. Believing that you, sir, have the power we alk you to ex-tend some relof, either by creating awstage routes or chang-ing old once or compelling the Madison avenue and Fifth ave-nue stage lines to extend their routes to Eighty-sirth street, the Harlem Reliroad Company to stop trains at con-entent points between Harlem and Fory-scond street, or to run dumny engines from Harlem to Fourteenth street in fifteen minutes, and to force the same company to complete their points between Harlem and Forw-second street, or to run dummy enginee from harlem to Fourteeith street in fifteen minutes, and to force the same company to complete their horse railroad on Madison avone forthwith, as they possess the franchise.

We are forced to add that the time has now arrived when something must be done, and the undersigned are readved and pledge ourselves not to vote for any Mayor, Alderman, Assistant Alderman, Sensior or Assemblyman who will not ald us in obtaining the relief we ask of you.

Mr. FOLEY Said—This petition, Mr. Mayor, is

signed by nearly one thousand of the good people of the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards, and as chairman of the organization by which this petition was originated I must tell you frankly (I doubt if your Honor will think less of me for so doing), being a man of business, I like plain talk. The people of this city should know just what we have to contend with. It has been stated that we could not procure the relief necessary from the Common Council unless we brought down here forty or fifty thousand dollars, even then the result would be doubtful, and why; because, it would interfere with one of the other stage route—the proprietor of which is a prominent member of the Tammany ring," or said to be. The time may b near at hand when the people of New York, will have to look into and demand a strict account of the \$30,000,000 said to be spent to carry on the city government annually; and the four or five gentlemen constituting the Tammany Hall "ring," which it is conceded governs the city and its immense population, must understand, once for all, that if the people do look on quietly and observe these same gentiemen accumulate millions of money which they call their own, that some little consideration is due to the people of this city. Sewers are built, new streets are opened and other improvements made, and to pay the extravagant "job" or "ring" charges for so doing our property is assessed, and then we have no means of access to it, and this is the actual condition of nearly all the valuable property north of Forty-second street, between little and Third avenues. The people of Yorkville have b rue this evil long enough. The poor workingman, the delicate female and children, who are connelled to use the Third avenue cars, are often forced to stand for hours, packed and, languaged together far worse than cattle—frow and children, who are compelled to use the Third avenue cars, are often forced to stand for hours, packed and, languaged together far worse than cattle—frow ask patients, itesa from Riackwell's and ward's islands. How long is this to continue? Only during your Houton's pleasure, for we are now ready to prove that the Common Council has the power to change some of the present stage routes to run up. Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues to Eighty-iskia street, and this can be done in forty-eighthours; and also to compet the Harlem Railroad Company to run cars on Madison avenue at once. One of the leading morning journals asks if we, the people of Yorkville, will support the Tammany hall slate? Like most of the residents of the district, I am a democrat, and I think I know the disposition of the people of the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards. I say no. Our people are determined not to submit any longer to this ourrage, and I am instructed to say further, that unless we have immediate reite not a single Tammany Hall or "ing" candidate will be elected in our district this fall. You may by your refusal force us into this position, and if so, my word for it, the Tammany slate will be sadly out of order after the ele tion, must understand, once for all, that if the people do look on quietly and observe these same

Mayor Hall—There is a great deal of your rhetoric when I do not agree with. I don't know about any "Hall" ring in this matter. I can only hear of an Oakey Hall ring as present, and I must say that I am very happy to be in the ring that is present here. Now, Mr. Townsend, I would like to have you demonstrate that any persons short of the Legisature have any right to interfere with the transit through the city by either stage or railroad.

Mr. Townsent in the act authorzeing the establishment of stage routes—an the laws of 1854, voin at 11, page 325—we had the lourteenth section of that act says that before any stage route should be stablishment of stage routes—and the lourteenth section of the city setting forth the route and the number of stages purposed to be run; and that unless the slayor shall send such application, with his approval, to the Common Council and a majority of the members of both Boards of the Common Council of the common council shall vote in favor of it no such route shall be established. And in section seventeen of the same act it provides that the Common Council shall have the right to make arrangements for running such lines of stages as may be necessary for the convenience of the streets in which the route is laid. In gine stage act passed in 1857, and which we know was passed in the interest of the tene existing stage monopolies, it is provided that no new stage route shall be authorized by the Common Council shall nothing contained in the act shall be construed to interfere with existing franchises, and any franchise granted thereafter shall be disposed of at auction to the highest bidder, in the same manner as other franchises are disposed of.

Mr. Townsend these went on to dilate on the insufficiency of communication with down town, and said that in the limmense territory from Fortich aircet to Harlem river, and between Fifth avenue and Truct and as a mala and any you to relieve us and as high the contract or who has charge of the grading of Mailson avenue to complete the work. The s

this petition, let us lock at some of the claims made. What right have the Mayor and Common Council to compet the Madison avenue and Fifth arenue stage lines to extend their routs!

Mr. Townsend—I did not draw up that petition, Mr. Mayor, and there are some things in it which i perceive are decidedly impracticable.

Mayor Hall—Can we compet the Harlem Rattroad to stop at convenient points between Harlem and Forty-second street;

Mr. Townsend made virtually the same reply as above.

Mayor HALL—Then we might compet the Barlem Railroad Company to run dummy engines, but about abbling them to go "from Harlem to Fourteenth street in fifteen minutes," I think that would rest entirely with themselves. There is one point in the petition with white I entirely coincide, that is where tentirely with themselves. There is one point in the petition with white I entirely coincide, that is where the says "we are forced to add that the time has now arrived when something must be done." Now, it is assay. We are forced to add that the time has now arrived when something must be done." Now, it is assay that the application of the common Council and I add to the common Council and I add to the common Council and that he would look after the contractor who had charge of the grading of Madison avenue. Mayor HALL—About this "outrage" business and "neglect on the part of our local officials." There cannot be any neglect in the maler, as the Common Council cannot make any stage line or create a route until there are applications presented asking for it.

Mr. Townegnn—I understand there has been such a spile attention made, but I don't know personally of any previous application having been made to your number of the present Common Council.

And the seems to me that it may be a question if the majority of the property owners along the route petition for it, whether the Common Council will not be obliged to grant it. If that be a correct view under the statute it is not only mexpedient but unailplomatic to commence operations in regard to this by inveiching against the Common Council. Stall submit to the Common Council will not be obliged to grant it. If that be a correct view under the statute it is not only mexpedient but unailplomatic to commence operations in regard to this by inveiching against the Common Council. I have no submit to the common Council will not be obliged to grant it. If this the accommence of the council and the public good, and the common Council, that submit to the council and the public good

decided.

A gentleman with a blonde beard and very strong spectacles said:—Mr. Mayor, in regard to those vested rights I would ask you, as one of the sufferers, to add in Your spreasion a request to the Fifth avenue and Madison lines, to exercise their rights and run their stages up as far as their franchises allow; let them give us the rehef we ask or let somebody ease do so.

eise do so.

Mayor Hall.—In reference to the grading of Madison avenue the trouble seems to be somewhat that the building going on on either side interferes. The great difficulty is that the Department are not homogenous. The Croton Aqueduct Department are for independently of the Street Department, and I have no control over either. It has been catained that the Croton Aqueduct Department is a Legislative commission, but that is contested.

Mr. Townsend again referred to the grading of Madison avenue, and explained how the contractor having the work was amassing wealth at the inconvenience of the residents of the heighborhood. After fome further desultory conversation the Mayor said that he would attend to the matter, after which the gentlemen withdrew.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

New Commissioner for Licensing Sailor Bearding Houses-Delegates to the Board v Trade-Sale of Cotton-Navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held at one P. M. yesterday, ex-Mayor Opdyke in the chair.

Mr. George F. Chuter one of the commissioner on licensing of sailors' poarding houses in this city and Brooklyn, sent in his resignation, the conse quence of his resigning being his removal to Penn sylvania. The resignation on motion was accepted and Captain Charles C. Duncan appointed to fill the

and Captain Charles C. Duncan appointed to fill the vacancy.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the National Board of Trane announcing the expiration of the terms of service of the four delegates to that body from the Chamber, and recommending appointments to fill the vacancy. The President was, on motion, empowered to fill their piaces.

A communication was received from the Chamber of Commerce in Liverpoot, calling attention to the sale of cotton in this country, and the subject of the allowance of tare. It was stated that in Liverpoot there is allowed four pounds per hundred weight, and draft two pounds per hundred weight, and draft two pounds per hundred weight, and draft two pounds per hundred weight, and from the buyer, from bands and ropes being weighed against each other. It was urged that there should be uniform allowance in the United States and Great Britain. The subject was referred to a special committee, consisting of Mathew Maury, Henry M, Taber and S, B. Caldwell. Attention in a communication from the National Board of Trade was called to the fact that, according to the provisions of the charter, subjects to be considered at the annual meeting of the Board must be presented in writing forty days previous to the meeting. The letter was referred to the delegates to the Board.

Governor Merrill, of Iowa, sent a letter recommending the appointment of delegates to the Convention to meet at Portage City, October 20, 1889, to mature measures to impress upon Congess the improvement of the navigation of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. The communication was referred to the Executive Committee.

THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Change of Uniform for Officers. The following circular to officers of the revenue marine service has been issued from the Treasury

Department:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1869.

A change having been made in the uniform for the receipt of this circular as possible, adopt the following:— Captains—In lieu of half-inch lace on sleeve quar

Capitains—In lieu of hair-inch lace on sleeve quar-ter-meh to be substituted, the lower strip to be two inches from edge of sleeve; the three lower strips to be one quarter inch apart, the upper strip one-balf such. Shoulder strap, four and a quarter by one and a half inches, gold leaves at end, with gold cross, anchors and shield, fine gold embroidery. Cap orna-ment, two cross foul anchors, two inches long, sur-mounted with gold gilt metal sineld, one inch by one inch.

ancors and saieu, inlegoid embroidery. Cap ornament, two cross foul anchors, two inches long, surmounted with gold gill metal sineld, one inch by one inch.

First Lieutenant—Same as captain, with these exceptions:—Three strips of gold lace on steeves; shoulder strap, one foul anchor surmounted by shield, two bars at each end; cap ornament, single foul anchor, surmounted by shield.

Second Lieutenant—Same as first lieutenant, omitting one bar at each end of strap and one strip on each sleeve.

Third Lieutenant—Same as second lieutenant, omitting bars in strap and one strip on each sleeve.

ENGINERIS.

Chief Engineer—Same as first lieutenant, substituting wheel in gold in centre. Cap ornament, one foul anchor surmounted by wheel.

First Assistant Engineer—Same as second lieutenant. Shoulder strap same as chief engineer, omitting one bar at each end of strap. Cap same as chief engineer.

Second Assistant Engineer—Same as third lieutenant, sobstituting wheel in strap and cap.

All sack costs worn as faiting dress to have the strap ornament in the colar. Patterns of the capand strap ornaments may be found at Messra. Shannon, Weller & Urane's, 46 Maiden lane, New York.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,

Secretary of the Treasury.

THE NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Another Magnificent Edifice for Ward's Its Architecture, Extent and Arrangement-Progress of the Work. On an elevated knoll in nearly the centre of Ward's

Island, from which the ground gently slopes down to the water's edge, is being built, under direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, a new, large and magnificent asylum for lunanes. Most of the extensive foundation walls have been laid and a portion of the structure is already completed to the second story. The eatire edifice, it i expected, will be in readiness for the reception of patients by the 1st of next August. When completed it will be one of the finast buildings of the kind in this country. From its porches, windows, gable ends and steeple, rising in graceful outlines above its summit, will be presented a grandly picturesque view of the East river, skirting either shore of the island, of Hell Gate and its unceasing turbulence of waters, of Astoria nestled anid an unwonted luxuriant wealth of leafy tollage, of the Cerry-boat landings at the foot of Ninety-second and Eighty-sixth street ferries, with their sur-roundings of sating crafts of all kinds, and the gayly painted rowoon's of Blackwell's Island and the mouster buildings scattered over it, of the far receding shores and wharves and dweilings of the great busy city, and the huge steamers and sailing vessels continually going back and forth, and pre-senting a panoramic scene of perpetual animation. There has long been urgent necessity of this asylum. For a long time the asylum for the insune on Blackwell's Island has falled to jurnish suitable accommo dations for the number of patients obliged to be placed there for treatment. At this institution there are now about 1,200 inmates, which is twice as many as can be suitably accommodated. The evil conse quences growing out of this massing together within such limited space such a number of this unfortu-nate class of people were last winter repeatedly set forth in the columns of the Healld. With such clearness of incontrovertible statement and such graphic delines ion of existing horrors were these evils portrayed, that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction began to open there eyes to the importance of taking active and speedy measures to apply the proper remedy. The only remedy they found was to build a new asylum, and this was at length agreed upon. The site on Ward's island to which we have alluded was selected, and Mr. Renwick, the architect, was instructed to pre-pare suitable plans. Having determined to make 43 second to no other institution of the kind in the country; the plans of all the principal lunatic asyums in the United States and in Europe were care fully studied, so as to embody in this not only all the best features of other institutions, but to steer clear of their errors. It is thus believed that the plans agreed upon for this new asylum are well nigh per-fect, both in their minutest details as well as general features. A description of what the building is to be when completed we give below. To facilitate description and unnecessary repetitions we will speak of the building as completed.

The building consists of a centre building and six wings. The centre building is 234 feet long by 60

wings. The two wings immediately joining is at right angles are each 102 feet long by 65 feet wing and the four remaining wings and probabilities and the four remaining wings and probabilities and and the four remaining wings and some states and assistants. It is built of brick, with ornsmentations of olon stone. The main centre is three stories high, with a Mansard roof, while the wings are two stories above ground, also with Mansard roof. The style of atchiecture is the early decorated Gothie style. It will be faced by Otalisage drick, relieved by bards, and should be the carried of the drick of the front entrance. Style, it will be faced by two gables. A double light of steps leavis to the front entrance watch is a projecting porth with gracequity formed columns and areaes, of beautiful path of the galles. Corresponding in entryle motions, as the projecting porth with gracequity formed columns and areaes, of beautiful path of the galles. Corresponding in entryle motions of the sun rooms, as they are called, but the pariors in fact, the octagoal ends are carried up three stories ligh, and ornimented with columns, handsome caps, bases and traceries in the windows. The centre of the college, gives to the exterior a grandly massive and yet pleasingly plotters square popularies. And now we pass to the laterior of the building, it is intended to accommodate 509 patients. Tae centre building is divided into two parts, connected by direptool corridors. The first part, facing norta, conditions that the story is divided into two parts, connected by direptool corridors. The first part, facing norta, conditions that the story is divided into wards and bedrooms for the immates, the apochecaries' shop, the great part of the commissioners and diming room for the assistants. The second part to a contract of the most of the commissioners and diming room for the assistants. The second theory is the chapell for dimensions and four stories large. The first part of the most part of the most part of the most part of the commissio

conomy.

The estimated cost of this new asylum is \$700,000. The Commissioners have evinced a truly commendable and liberal spirit in the matter thus far. There is no public institution ander their charge for the maintenance of which every taxpayor will more cheerfully pay than for the support of this most humane charity.

THE FEMALE LOBBYIST AGAIN.

Yesterday afternoon Robert Hahn, another victim of the notorious female lobbyist, Mrs. Feist, of 42% St. Mark's place, came before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, and applied for a

the Essex Market Police Court, and applied for a warrant for her arrest on the ground that she had defrauded him out of the sum of twenty-five dollars under promise of obtaining for him a position in the Custom Rouse as Night Inspector.

He testified that on the occasion of his visit to her during the month of April last she represented that she was in the habit of receiving at her house some of the most influential government officials in the country, among others, Senator Nye and Congressman Lash. After receiving his money she pat him off whenever he called to inquire after his place until his patience was exhausted and the began to think that he had been badly sold. The warrant was granted.